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MEXICO, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 19:05 A.M. (f) and 10:00 P.M. (n)

CUBA MAILS close here at 3:00 P.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, via Port Tampa, Fla. (p), and at 10:00 P.M. on Thursdays, via New Orleans, La. (h); also via New York, N. Y., on Wednesdays at 11:45 P.M. (c)

NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 P.M. (b), and on Sundays at 11:30 A.M. (k), the connecting closes being on Mondays, wednesdays and Saturdays.

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A.M. (f) and 10:00 P.M. (h), the connecting closes being on Mondays, at 2:30 P.M. (c), the connecting closes being on Mondays, at 2:30 P.M. (d), and 10:00 P.M. (d), the connecting closes being on Mondays, at 2:30 P.M. (d), and 10:00 P.M. (e) being May to the convention assembles in 1908. Secretary Shaw is just three years younger than being the convention assembles in 1908

COSTA RICA, by rall to New Orleans and thence vi. steamer, close here daily at 10:05 A.M. (f) and 10:00 P.M. (h), the connecting closes being on VI. Steamer, close here daily at 10:09 A.M. (1) and 10:00 P.M. (b), the connecting closes being on Tiesdays.

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TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

KOREA, CHINA, and specially addressed mails for the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 25, for dispatch per s.s. Germanicus. (r)

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AUSTRALIA (except mails for West Australia), NEW ZEALAND. NEW CALEDONIA, XaMOA, HAWAH and FIJI ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 26, for dispatch per s.s. Sonoma. (a)

HAWAH, JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS and NEW CALEDONIA, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 28, for dispatch per s.s. Korea. (a)

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N. KOREA. CHINA, and specially admail for the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via

JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA, and specially addressed mail for the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to December 4, for dispatch per s.s. Lyia. (a) HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to December 5, for dispatch per s.s. Alameda. (a) NOTE.—Malls for COCHIN CHINA are dispatched to New York, N. Y., for connection with European steamers. ed to New York, N. Y., for connection with European steamers.

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REGISTERED MAILS close at the MAIN OFFICE as follows: (a) At 6:30 P.M. same day; (b) at 1:45 P.M. same day; (c) at 9:45 P.M. same day; (d) at 5:30 A.M. same day; (e) at 5:45 P.M. same day; (p) at 1:30 P.M. previous day; (p) at 1:30 P.M. previous day; (s) at 9:45 P.M

(s) at 9:45 P.M. previous day, nois JOHN A. MERRITT. Postmaster.

Four Prominent Aspirants for the White House.

ROOT WILL BE STRONG

TAFT, FAIRBANKS AND SHAW LOOK LIKELY.

Early Predictions Which May Be Shattered by Events Occurring at Any Time.

It is a political rarity that a campaign for a presidential nomination begins four years before the time the nomination is to be made, but that is the case now, so far as a number of eminent republicans are concerned. It is likewise pretty well understood that there will be a sharp contest derstood that there will be a sharp contest for the democratic nomination. The announcement of President Roosevelt that he will not again be a candidate for the republican nomination, and will not accept the nomination under any circumstances, has enabled men close to him to arrange their affairs for either a quiet or an open campaign for the great honor that will be conferred by the republicans of the country in the national convention in 1908 First and most prominent of these men is Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, whose election as Vice President has raised him to a position of greater prominence than he has heretofore occupied. He has made a tour of every republican and close state, where his speeches were absolutely unnecessary In a number of states he has been boldly introduced from the back end of his trains and numerous platforms as the future nominee for the presidency four years from now. He has smiled at these introductions, but he has not at any time indi-cated that the sentiments were erroneous. In fact, it is well known that Senator Fairbanks has presidential aspirations, and that Indiana will support him from now on for the chief honor to be bestowed by the

republican party in 1908.

Another man whose presidential aspirations are no secret to those who are close to him is Secretary Shaw. He began his campaign tour earlier than Senator Fairbanks, and has talked in as many places. He opened in California, and has shaken hands with and talked to throngs of people in every state in the country. Secretary Shaw is to be Iowa's candidate in 1908, and there is little question that he will have the support of many of the states

of the west.

In respect to campaign tours both Senator Fairbanks and Secretary Shaw have followed the plan of the late President McKinley, who became better known to the people of the country through his stumping tours of 1886 and 1892 than in any other way. He was known before that through the newspapers because of his protection way. He was known before that through the newspapers because of his protection views, but his campaign tours, which were extensive in their itineraries, made him personally acquainted with the republican leaders and workers in every direction, and formed for him the nucleus of the great bosts that Mark Hanna marshaled so suchosts that Mark Hanna marshaled so suc-cessfully at St. Louis in 1896.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending November 26, 1904, the last connecting closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY—(a) At 7:15 P.M. for IRELAND, per s.s. Umbria, from New York, via Queenstown. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. Umbria." (a) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. St. Paul, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. (c) At 11:45 P.M. for BELGIUM direct, per s.s. Kroonland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Kroonland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland." (c) At 11:45 P.M. for ITALY direct, per s.s. Koonland. (c) At 11:45 P.M. for BELGIUM direct, per s.s. Kroonland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Kroonland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Koonland, from New York, Mail mu

Another man who must be reckoned as a most probable candidate is Elihu Root of New York, former Secretary of War, a WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:45 P.M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s.s. Slivia, from New York. (c) At 11:45 P.M. for the BAHAMAS, per s.s. Seneca, from New York. Mail for MEXICO, via Tampleo, must be directed "Per s.s. Seneca." (c) At 11:45 P.M. for the PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO, CUBA, per s.s. Yumuri, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Synauri,"

FRIDAY—(e) At 6:05 P.M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s.s. Siberian, from Philadelphia. (e) At 6:05 P.M. for BRAZIL, per s.s. Syracusa, from New York via Pernambuco, Santos and Rio Grande du Sul. Mail for NORTHERN BRAZIL must be directed "Per s.s. Syracusa," (a) At 7:15 P.M. for ARGENTINE, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per s.s. Cervantes, from New York, (c) At 11:45 P.M. for PROBITO MICO CONTROL OF The New York of the United States Supreme Court, or to hold any position in the land, and the President is known to be deeply appreciative of the valuable services of Mr. Root as a member of the official family at the White House. Regardless of the New York republican machine it is the overwhelming opinion of politicians of that state that the desegation to the republican rational convention in 1908 will support Mr. Root unanimously and earnestly for the

Rcot unanimously and earnestly for the presidential nomination. This makes four big men of the republican party who are probably certain of being in the race for President. None of them is old in years, as presidential candidates go. The oldest of the quartet is Elihu Root. He was born in New York February 15, 1845, and in 1908 will be sixty-three years old. He is as young looking. three years old. He is as young looking as Senator Fairbarks, who was born seven as Senator Fairbarks, who was born seven years later in Ohio, his birthday being May 11, 1852, and who will be fifty-six years old when the convention assembles in 1908. Secretary Shaw is just three years younger than Elihu Root, but looks to be that many years older, by reason of the fact that Mr. Root carries himself in a youthful and sprightly manner, while Secretary

Shaw will weigh probably one hundred and seventy-four pounds, and of the four is the best stump speaker. Root is the most Neither Fairbanks nor

superiors as a lawyer, and is understood to be one of the greatest corporation lawyers the west has ever known. Secretary Shaw has not practiced law in a number of years. His law business led him into the negotia-tion of loans on farm lands and from that he went into the general banking business at Dennison and several other towns in his

home county.

The four republicans whose names are thus coupled with one of the great events of 1908 will be pretty conspicuous in the public eye until then. As vice president and presiding officer of the Senate, Senator Fairbanks will find much opportunity to make people think of him, and, in view of the feet that the "becoder" has been rethe fact that the "hoodoo" has been removed from the vice presidential chair, he stands an even chance with any other man to win his party's favor. He has been for a long time strong within the coterie of able men of the Senate. Many of them do not hesitate now to put him forward as the presidential nominee, despite the fact that friends of theirs may come forward, and he begins the presidential campaign with many advantages.

Secretary Shaw expects to remain in the cabinet and to do many things as Secretary of the Treasury that will make him friends and support. As the head of the

therefore, so long as he remains in the Cabinet, Secretary Taft will be in the limelight of the public eye. Being an attractive and even-tempered, courteous man, the chances are strong that he will loom up in the next convention as a big factor. Secretary Root has severed his connection with public life for years to come, but that will not prevent his taking a position in the mind of the country that will keep his name before every voter. In the next four years he will probably handle the cases in the courts of the country of many of the greatest corporations the world has ever known. An intellectual giant, he could not refrain, if he desired, from attracting general notice.

general notice.

William J. Bryan, although considered politically dead, has thousands of admirers who will attempt to place him before the country as a candidate in the next presidential year. Senator Gorman has admirers and friends in legions, and his conmirers and friends in legions, and his control of Maryland politics is such that he could have the support of that state at any time he desires. Besides these two menthere are Olney of Massachusetts, Harmon of Ohio, and many of the others whose names were prominently mentioned in the last convention at St. Louis, hesides a string of other aspirants who may become national figures within the next few years. The south, for instance, has threatened repeatedly to put forward a candidate for the presidency, and there would be no surprise if Bailey of Texas. Williams of Mississippi, or some other southern, statesman should or some other southern statesman should be backed by the south for the democratic nomination in 1908.

Taste and Ingenuity Shown and the madras. by a Flat Dweller.

DEVEPOPS IDEAS

CONTRACTED QUARTERS REQUIRE NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Radiators Hidden and the Shelves Found Useful in a Dozen Ways.

Apartment life is a phase which is very prominently before us in this city as well as many others, and conditions are so different between that and having a house, or that and boarding, that a readjustment of ideas is quite necessary in taking up this popular style of living.

To a family, no matter how few in numpers, a change from the freedom of a whole house to the necessarily contracted quarters of an apartment means a curtailing in the matter of space for both furnishings and personal necessities, and it requires much thought to so condense one's belongings as not to crowd the always small rooms so that they are unbearably clutter-

ed, thus making living in them difficult. On the other hand, when perhaps a person-usually lady-who has been boarding for possibly a long time, limited to one room for personal use, with everything belonging to her in that more or less small space—when. I say, a person so situated begins an apartment life the expansion is so delightfully comfortable that she is in danger of overrating her accommodations, and in the pleasure of being able to consult her own tastes exclusively, may presently find that she is as crowded as heretofore, much to her consternation

Must Plan Well. It needs some careful thought and planenough and not too much; to limit one's desires to one's domain, and a well-balanced judgment will treat the problem quite differently as to requirements than as if a whole house were in question.

If one goes into an apartment unhampered as to previous housekeeping experiences it is comparatively easy to select things in the way of furniture which will look suitable in the always small rooms, both as to size and colorings, which will be harmonious with the fixed shades already-in all probability-on the walls. It is quite a different matter, however, to choose out of many things those which will suit rooms much smaller than they were in-tended for, with probably wall coloring ut-

terly at a variance with any furniture covering already provided, and unless rugs entirely have been in use before, with carpets all wrong as to both size and color.

These are the problems which many Washington women have been wrestling with these autumn months, and it needed all the strength and vitality won by mountain and seashore sojournings to lead on to victory these discordant elements and make a harmonious home in the new and in some ways unsatisfactory surroundings.

Cares Are Lessened.

When all is settled, however, it means less care for the housekeeper, both indoors and out, and that respite obtained, she is usually willing to make the necessary readjustment of her household accordingly.

It certainly develops ingenuity to reduce one's belongings so materially and still have the comforts one is accustomed to, and many are the little devices thought of and carried out by flat dwellers.
A great convenience, and one I have seen

put in practice in two different places, is to have boards put over the radiators, thus making a shelf equal to a small table or mantel space, and adding materially to the uppearance as well as capacity of the room. Where the radiator is so situated as to make it safe, a heavy board may be sim-ply laid on, with no fastening beyond its own weight to secure it. When, however, breakable utensils or ornaments are to be placed upon it, it should be secured, so that an untimely pressure on the end or a sudden jar will not precipitate shelf and contents to the floor.

Handy Screw Eyes.

A means of securing these which has been successfully tried is to put screw eyes on the underside and after running a wire through there, to twist it around the pipes of the radiator until it is fastened beyond danger of displacement.

It is surprising what decorative effects can be obtained by the shelves, and very varied ones, too, according to treatment. In one drawing room where rather dull coloring prevails the radiators are tinted in water color to match the walls, a great improvement in itself over the gilded or silvered finish.

Another Finish.

Shelves such as I have mentioned have been merely laid on the radiators, and these are covered with a plain material similar in tone to the walls also; a deep fringe in a dull mixture of shades is fastened on the edge running around the three sides, and on top various pieces of pottery are placed.

Of course, nothing that would be affected by heat could be put on such shelves-books that would warp, for instance; but it is easy to choose plenty of attractive and suitable things.

This same shelf arrangement has been This same shelf arrangement has been carried out in a three-room apartment with great success, both as a convenience and as a decidedly decorative feature. In a small dressing room where there is a three-coll radiator the shelf makes a little work table, holding basket, spool case and such small belongings, and is simply covered with a pretty mat, easily removed and shaken to remove any dust.

A Photograph Shelf.

In the adjoining little parlor, the radia-

floor below the shelf, and the small space between is all that shows of the radiator, which is almost unnoticeable instead of being the most prominent and only ugly thing in the room before it was thus treated.

A Working Table. In the bath room, the thin coiled radiator has its small shelf as well, and the blue cover-harmonizing with the walls-is re-

movable, so that it becomes a very handy

little working table for all kinds of uses by simply taking off the blue scarf. In the bed room, however, the most signal success has been attained, both as to appearance and usefulness. Here a high old-fashioned mahogany bureau fills all the available space and a dressing table was out of the question. To fill the place of that longed-for convenience the radiator was utilized very effectively. The shelf was extended at either end, so as to completely fill a space between a door and a window; the front corners were then sawed off so that there would be no danger from thin, sharp outlines, being as it is close to a door through which there is continual passing. This makes the shelf somewhat longer on the back edge giving a much prettier. on the back edge, giving a much prettier

A Pretty Arrangement.

After securely fastening the shelf to the radiator it was lightly padded and then covered with cream-colored dimity, with a fullgathered frill of the same, eight inches deep, this being covered with heavy linen lace two nches narrower, both tacked on with brass

Above this hangs a large, high mirror in wide frame, painted cream white, like all the woodwork in the room, while sitting in front of the radiator and nearly conceal-ing all that was below the frill, is a small screen, the frame of white painted wood and the opening filled with shirred cream

A Dressing Table.

The top of the shelf has all the necessary furnishings of a dressing table, the silver articles looking very pretty against the cream white background, while a gas jet gives a good light at night and the window, with its full curtains of cream madras like the screen, does the same by day. Seen from the next room this is a pretty decorative feature, and its usefulness is out of all proportion to the small space it occupies, which of necessity must have been given to the unadorned radiator in any

Se I say that as a developer of ingenuity apartment life has its uses in more ways

WOMAN IN DANGER. Can Be Depended on for Something Unusual When Frightened.

From the Chicago Tribune Speeding down Michigan avenue the other evening in his automobile with a feminine companion, Sidney Gorham, secretary of the Automobile Club, suddenly spied a cat in the middle of the road staring at his neadlight.

"Now, I'm going to get that cat," he remarked to his companion, who earnestly begged him to desist. "No," he persisted, there was too many stray cats prowling about in the world already," and he speeded his automobile straight ahead. Within five his automobile straight ahead. Within nive feet of the bewildered animal, which for some strange reason had not budged, the girl leaned forward in her intense sympathy for the poor cat about to be crushed. Mr. Gorham, running his machine at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, suddenly veered to the side. He saved the cat, but pretty nearly lost his companion, who, unable nearly lost his companion, who, unable to preserve her poise, went pitching out of

the vehicle, he catching her by the coat just in time to save a catastrophe. This is only one of the many incidents in which the "eternal feminine" will do an unusual or unguarded thing in the presence of sudden fright. Not that women are any more susceptible to loss of presence of mind than, men, generally. On the contrary, from the testimony of those who have had wide experience in dealing with both sexes in the presence of scares of any kind, women hold equal rank with men-in cases of fires, runaways, in burglar frights, and in auto-

"In fact," continues Mr. Gorham sneaking of automobiling, "I find my wife keeps her head just as well as I do, and the same thing is true of pretty nearly all the women thing is true of pretty nearly all the women I know. Of course, we don't have much to frighten us. Accidents are really much more rare than people generally suppose. With confidence in their operator—when they are not scared out of it, as in the case I have just related—women do not always well a real danger when it somes

realize real danger when it comes.
"The narrowest escape I ever had occurred when there were three women in my auto. I was running down a small hill over a narrow road with high banks on either side and only four feet of way when I spied a broken bottle in the middle of the track. I turned to the side, seeking to save my tire, when I suddenly found the wheels sliding down the bank. I called instantly to the women to jump. Then I sat and waited. At that moment I would have taken a hundred dollars for that machine which I paid \$2.500 for. It looked as if it still might go over any moment and land at the bottom of the bank upside down. I managed to save it, but would you believe, when I asked those women to get out they simply gig-gled. I knew, of course, the switch was thrown and that we might be hurled into eternity any moment."

An energetic but inexperienced girl will

act differently from a sympathetic or well-poised woman. A case is related of one girl out in an automobile for the first time. The operator, who was likewise inexperienced, had the lever reversed and did not know it. Suddenly the machine began backing, driving straight for a curb. The energetic girl rose up and called "Whoa! whoa!" much to the amusement of the crowd watching the performance. Her lack of reserve and loss of presence of mind manifested itself in the presence of sudden fright. Another energetic woman, perfectly able to keep cool on all occasions, may perform a deed of real heroism in the case of sudden danger. "In fire scares," says Marshal Campion of engine house No. 5, "I can't see but a woman is just as brave as a man any time. I pretty nearly lost my life once, and would have had it not been for a woman. I was down in the basement of an old dance hall on the west side, which wa my way. I called up in my dilemma, and the stairs and directed me out with l'ames sweeping about like mad.
"Still, women do lose their heads Just a short time ago one woman came out of a burning building with her hat and bandbox

have it though, they were buried in the plastering and she recovered them later." GARDEN CRAZE IN ENGLAND.

It Has Brought About the Cult of the

and left five hundred dollars' worth of jewelry on her dresser. As luck would

Garden Ornament. From the London Mail.

The garden craze of the last few years, for which we predicted a brief life, although a merry one, has become what its real votaries thought it would-a source of

This emphasis of enthusiasm has brought about the cult of the garden ornament, and those who are able to afford to do so are searching far and wide for some piece of sculpture that shall harmon'ze with the style of the gardens, be they Elizabethan, Jacobean or of the Georgian period. Until one remembers the depredations of

the Puritans during the civil wars in this country it is difficult to understand how it is that the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods did not produce a greater number of pieces of garden sculpture than they did. of pieces of garden sculpture than they did. Most of the images of the Jacobean gardens the Puritans demolished, particularly if they were lead, a very favorite metal in those days for the manufacture of such ornaments, Lead of every kind was precious for the formation of bullets.

Lead images are now very highly prized for garden ornaments, and so are those made of terra cotta, and, of course, of marble and stone.

EFFECT OF CAMPAIGN

ODELL ANXIOUS TO MAINTAIN HIS INFLUENCE.

Great Increase of the Party Vote in the City and Importance of Retaining It.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star

NEW YORK, November 23, 1904 New York continues to have politics after the election. Judge Parker's coming to the city to live has nothing to do with the continued interest, for he is not looked on as a factor in public affairs. The politics which now takes attention concerns chiefly the republicans.

New York is to have a postmaster and that causes as much excitement among the party workers as it does in a country village. The community as a whole, however, is not disturbed over this matter. Business men are satisfied that the President will make a competent selection and that the abuses in the post office management during the last few years will not be repeated, because it will be administered with more regard to the necessities of the service and with less regard for certain local po-

litical combinations. The undisquisable feature of the republi-can situation is that there are still two factions. In spite of much smooth and con ciliatory talk the Platt wing and the Odell because the respective leaders have not yet fully matured their plans.

Platt Regains Prestige.

Any one familiar with the conditions in New York for the last year is bound to blothrus (a species of scorpion) and the note that Senator Platt has regained some of his lost prestige. He is in a much Prince Khevenhuller, who thoroughly exstronger position than after the Washington conference, when Gov. Odell took control of the party machinery and conceded the senator the honors of leadership. The campaign helped Senator Platt and he gets a meed of credit for the election of Higgins as governor. It may be said that President Roosevelt's strength would have pulled Higgins through anyhow, but Platt sent the word along the line to his friends at a critical period and it is generally recog-nized that this helped to turn the tide.

Governor Odell on his part takes the result of the election as a vindication of himself and it has to be confessed that his enemies who were predicting that his end as a political leader was in sight have been dis-appointed. He is still very strong and has back of him a compact and loyal organization whose loyalty was strengthened by the abuse to which the governor was subjected during the campaign. Yet the difference in conditions is that Gov. Odell, instead of being the sole boss or leader as he seemed to be eight months ago, is now simply the rival of Senator Platt.

Platt for Depew.

I asked a dozen republican politicians if Governor Odell had a candidate for senator. Almost always the reply was a counter inquiry whether I had seen any declaration from him in favor of the re-election of Senator Depew. Senator Platt has taken charge of the contest in behalf of his collakes which exist in all large caves. He wishes Mr. Depew to remain Senate. Senator Depew himself has taken the party into his confidence and has said frankly that he wants the honor of continuing to represent New York. He said it throughout the campaign in which said it throughout the campaign in which he made speeches all over the state. He seems to be satisfactory to the republican voters. Complaint is made that he is not quite spry enough in hustling around for the patronage and in looking after other routine details of senatorial work. But this complaint does not appear to have made a deep impression.

made a deep impression.

There is more curiosity to know how he stands with the President and what his influence will be with the national administration in case he is re-elected. The party feeling is noticeable that the senators should be in full sympathy with the tors should be in full sympathy with the President. Senator Platt has seen the force of this feeling and he has given out the impression that if there are any two senators more loyal to President Roosevelt and closer in the President's confidence than Depew and himself he would like to

know who they are.

Sentiment cuts so little figure in New York politics that if Governor Odell has decided to make a fight he will have a good many members of the assembly with him simply because they are part of his organization, though if left to themselves probably they would favor Depew's re-election. The overwhelming vote for Roosevelt carried him more members of the assembly than were expected and their preference cannot be determined by previous affilia-tions. Senator Depew, however, apparently benefits from these new members who were chosen in the country districts. In the city it is not quite so clear because the nominait is not quite so clear because the nomina-tions were largely controlled by Governor Gdell and a number of members feel that they owe their election to him. Against this feeling are some of the older politi-cians who resented the iron discipline to which the governor subjected them in the preliminary fight when he was seeking to prevent trading with Tammany. They pre-fer an easy boss to a harsh one.

Odell Anxious to Maintain Hold. Whether ex-Gov. Frank Black will decide to try the issue with Senator Depew is likely to develop in a short time. Mr. Black liked the House of Representatives, and his friends think he would like the Senate, though they hear much of his desire to stick to his law practice. Notwithstanding his brilliancy Mr. Black is withstanding his brilliancy Mr. Black is not regarded as a strong organizer, and if left to himself some of his legitimate strength might get away from him. As of the cross, and on the other side are Adam and Eye surrounded by animals in one of his followers admitted, "Frank can't beat Depew by an epigram."

Gov. Odell's organizing ability is ex-pected to be the bulwark of the Black senatorial candidacy in case there should be such a candidacy. The governor's friends resent with heat the hint that he may mean to play Black against Depew and then take the plum for himself. Many developments support the view that Gov. Odell does not care to go to the Senate, though he does care most decidedly to maintain his influence in the republican party. Some folks say that there won't be a senatorial contest of any kind and be a senatorial contest of any kind and that one of these mornings the republi-cans of the state will wake up and read a declaration from Odell in favor of Depew's re-election and of harmony. Whether or not this proves to be true, the facts of the situation will not be changed Antagonistic interests are represented by Gov. Odell and Senator Platt, and the an-tagonism will not be ended by either one

securing a temporary advantage. Republicans in New York. New York republicans who care little for the rivalries of the leaders are show-

ing genuine concern over the future of the party organization in the city. They think that with wise leadership the days of big democratic majorities in national elections can be considered as past, and, instead of at the outset conceding a pos-sible democratic plurality of 90,000 to 100,000, the next national campaign can be entered upon with the expectation of not having more than 50,000 to overcome. Tammany leaders themselves share in this view. They are in despair over the way President Roosevelt wrecked the organization. His sweening the east side. French-Uerman-Spanish
In the august the law of the head of the spectrum of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier formation of the shoots the inspector bears as the earlier for the warp reading the carrier for the warp reading the carr

could wait in confidence for the reaction. But this year the tiger was in no way an issue and a vast army of new voters aligned themselves with the republican party probably with the purpose of continuing as members of that party. Shrewd republicans think that the problem of conserving this part force is more important. Platt Regains Some of His serving this new force is more important than the postmastership or even the senatorship. They don't want a republican Tammany built up, but they do want the party to keep the voting strength that has

Tariff Revision.

With reference to national affairs more entiment exists in favor of tariff revison than some of the republican leaders are willing to allow. No one expects tariff smashing, but in two or three days' mingling with business men I have noted that the majority of them looked forward to some action. While they dread the dis-turbance of business they do not appear to think that this disturbance is inevitable should the question be taken up next spring. I do not mean to say that this is the universal sentiment for I have heard some strong expressions from business men against any action. But these objectors are not in the majority.

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

DIE WHEN EXPOSED TO LIGHT. Strange Fish and Insects That Live in Perpetual Darkness.

From Tit-Bits.

The cavern beetle was first discovered some seventy years ago in an Austrian cave, the grotto of Adelsberg. One specimen only was caught, and, though its discoverer offered a prize of £5 for another, it was fourteen years before a second was

The cavern beetle has a little round body, very long legs and absolutely no eyes at all. Brought out from its gloomy haunts into the light of the sun, it dies almost immediately. Yet, in its pitch-dark home, far beneath the surface of the earth, it moves with as great rapidity and certainty as any of its eyed relatives on the upper

To make up for its lack of sight it is provided with antennae of extraordinary length and delicacy. By means of these wing of the party are not pulling together. length and delicacy. By means of these If they are not drawing further apart it is it feels its way over the rough surface of the stone and hunts its prey-other smaller blind insects-with great rapidity and

absolute certainty. The cavern beetle has its enemies. The great eyeless spider hunt it remorselessly. plored these caves some years ago, de-scribes it as a most extraordinary sight to watch by the light of a candle a scor-pion, absolutely eyeless, hunting a beetle, equally blind, along the cavern wall. Although the beetle was several feet in front of the scorpion, and divided from it by a fissure in the rock, yet the scorpion tracked it with absolute and almost appalling certainty.

The spider found in these caves is of a

lovely ivory white, and is able, like other insects which inhabit the same subterranean depths, to run very rapidly and find its way with as positive certainty as if it had eyes and light to use them. Like sev-eral of the others, it, too, perishes if taken out of the cave. Sunlight seems to wither and shrivel up these insects, just as though they had been placed in front of a hot

Yet, in spite of this fact, it is known that the blind cave creatures are descended from others which originally lived in the light of day.

An ordinary proof of this is that, though no faintest ray marks the difference be-tween day and darkness in the depths they live in, yet it has been ascertained beyond shadow of a doubt that those whose an-cestors were nocturnal in the'r habits still prefer to move about during those hours when the surface of the earth is in dark-

Numbers of different kinds of fish are At San Marcos, Tex., borings were recently made to provide a water some new fresh hatcheries. At a depth of 188 feet a great stream of water was struck which shot up at the rate of 1.2% gallons a minute. With it came thousands of tiny, shrimplike creatures, and also a of tiny, shrimplike creatures, and also a large number of curious little, pale-colored reptiles, provided with long tails and each having four legs. These tiny monsters were absolutely eyeless. The only trace that they ever possessed such organs are two little black spots above the nostrils. A similar creature known as the olm in ready mentioned. In the depths of the Planina cave, nearly a mile and a half from the entrance, the olm is most abundant. The waters are fairly alive with them, and when, some years ago, the Archduke Ferdinand paid a visit to this cave.

little reptiles caught for his benefit WATCH OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS Heirloom Treasured by Descendants of

a net was let down and a number of the

Mary Setoun, Favorite Maid. From Tit Bits. The descendants of Mary Setoun, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch, which was given by that queen to her favorite. The watch, which is in the shape of a miniature skull, is about two inches and a half in diameter. It is supposed to have been purchased by Mary herself when on a visit to Blois with her husband, the dauphin of France, as it has

the name of a celebrated Blois manufacturer engraved on it. The entire skull is curiously engraved. On the forhead there is a picture of death, with the usual scythe and hour glass. He is depicted as standing between a palace and a hovel, to show that he is no respecter of persons, and underneath is the familiar quotation from Horace, "Pallida mors

aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres. At the back of the skull is another repre sentation, this one being of time devouring everything. Time also carries a scythe and beside him is the emblem of eternity-the serpent with its tail in its mouth. The upper section of the skull is divided into two pictures. On one side is the cruci-fixion with the Marys kneeling at the foot

the garden of Eden. Below these pictures, running right round the skull, there is an openwork band, to al-low the sound of the striking of the watch to be heard. The openwork is a series of designs cut to represent the various em-blems of the crucifixion, such as scourges, the cross, swords, spears, the lantern used in the garden, and so forth. All of the carvings have appropriate Latin quotations.

By reversing the skull and holding the up-

per part in the paim of the hand and lift-ing the under jaw on its hinges the watch may be opened and on the plate inside is a representation of the stable at Bethlehem, with the shepherds and their flocks in the The works of the watch are in the brains of the skull, the dial plate being where the roof of the mouth would be in a real skull.

This is of silver and gold, with elaborate scrolls, while the hours are marked in large Roman letters. The works are remarkably complete, even in a large silver bell with a musical sound, which holds the works in the skull when the watch is closed.

This curious old watch is still in perfect

order and when wound every day keeps ac-curate time. It is too large to be worn and was probably intended for a desk or private

Courtesy in Nebraska.

From the Nebraska State Journal. A woman who returned recently from a visit to one of the smaller towns of Nebraska tells how they operate the street car system there. Her host was escorting her to the depot to take her departure, and as she could not sprint the two blocks to